ive Tariff, but that proves nothing; the coincidences are quite accidental. But, sirs, the Country hap. public. Neither Mr. Smith, the Journal, nor any pened to be suffering very severely from stagnationparalysis and glutted markets when the first Tariff premises, or show that it is unsound. The simple Bank then to father the mischief upon. A Tariff tectionists fairly and squarely. They reiterate to was enacted and a Bank too, a great accession of day the arguments we refuted years ago, taking no prosperity and industry followed. Again, an increase of duties in 1820 and '24 was urged on account of the depressed and paralyzed condition of have repeatedly exploded. When they answer us the National Industry, and granted in the latter at all, they do not quote what they undertake to reyear, also, an addition in 1828. When the high Tariff fute, but set up a straw effigy of their own manuenjoying a remarkable degree of prosperity. Again. in 1842, when Protection was reestablished, the Protectionists or skulking the issue, and then shout Journal says our condition was one of "great depression," and " quite the reverse is now the case." They will learn how little this clamor avails when Trade plainly conduces to prosperity and Protec- ple get a chance at them. tion to the reverse? Wouldn't it be best for the Free Braders just to stand back until the Protective Tariff gets the Country into trouble, and then try Free Trade to pull her out? If they take hold now, they can get no credit at best, while if disasters should follow the overthrow of Protection, the

But the Journal says "the theory of a Home Market to sustain Agricultural prices has proved a buy abroad as much as we can sell to pay for, ex- by the Convention. cept when Free Trade has run us so in debt that we have to hold up and pay off old scores. The Journal strains its liberality in admitting that

People might begin to suspect that these coinciden-

ces are not entirely accidental.

ages and eggs for better prices factories, sell their cabbage on account of the factories.

cuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Hamilton, (Ohio,) Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, &c. &c. are each centres of Manufacturing activity and growth which the designated by our State Constitution because our but Spinning and Weaving, when in fact one-fourth facturing, and most of it in departments palpably benefited by the Tariff. Whoever will inquire will Towns' political year commence with the States' on find that the progress in manufactures of Glass, Cut. | the 1st of January. lery, Wire, Screws, Pins, Jewelry, &c. &c. has been very rapid within the last three years-far more so than for six years preceding. It is easy to say there is scarcely a valley in the land embosoming a mill-stream which is not this day richer on account of that Tariff. Yet says the Journal.

Whether any portion of the local manufacturing vil

reign of equal amount. If our Domestic demand for less as it would be if our workshops were in Eu. happened. rope—the ruling prices would be far lower than they now are. But hear the Journal again:

Pork as well as any other if rightly made and applied, while by looking to Turk's Island alone, to say nothing of our destitution in case of war, we starr should draw hard on the supply and increase the price of the article. Our horze made Salt is rapidly improving as to quality, and is afforded at low rates, although the price of Turk's Island is unusually high.

The Journal indulges in its usual flourish about

does not tax the consumer, (the danger, it now ar gues, being rather that of undermining and destroying the producer, through excessive competition.) Light, Nov. 1842; Am. Laborer, Dec. do.) In that some part of his enormous possessions. article we stated concisely why and how Protection price, but the amount of goods they would buy) to in Europe. The answer to Gerrit Smith continues

THE TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE.

Cheaper than steam, while wood, ashes, oils, cotton, and many other articles used by you are also cheaper, and will long continue to be. Come tous, then and follow your vocations, and we will save between us the enormous aums now awallowed up annually in the bottomical guif of transportation and complicated traffic; and while you receive double the grain for your cloth, we will receive double the cloth of our grain that we now do, and a vast diminution of non-productive labor and useless taxes upon industry be effected. Such is the spirit such the aim of protection; Mr. Smith may consistent with the most charge in the same of the such that the time the Tariff question, but declines to follow our example by copying our remarks, preferring to answer

"on that most excellent pian of Mrs. Caudle's lectures without rehearsing the other side of the dialogue. It is true that at the time the Tariff of 1842 was enacted trade, manufactures, and business generally, were in a condition of great depression, and quite the reverse is now the case. The country was then saffering as it never did before."

The Journal does not confine its imitation of Mrs. Caudle to a single particular. 'That's nothing to do with it,' is its standing answer to all facts proving the good influences of the Tariff. True, the Country was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try was in a wretched condition under the Revenue try w

other Free Trader, has attempted to invalidate its was enacted, in 1790, and there was no National truth is that the Free Traders do not meet the Prowas nullified and reduced in 1833 the Country was facture, and commence shouting over its overthrow. They win victories at the polls by claiming to be Rather odd these coincidences, are they not? if Free they shall have broken down the Tariff and the Peo-

### News from Europe.

The Long Island Train due last evening had not arrived when we went to press. So we have no intelligence whether the steamer due at Boston had arrived. Should the news come to hand this morning, we shall issue a Second Edition containing a digest of it.

### Time of Holding Elections

The Western State Journal proposes and the Alfallacy," and proceeds to state the Home Market | basy Evening Journal countenances a change of the prices of farm products according to its convenience. | time of holding our State Election from November Now, no friend of Protection every proposed to con- to some earlier period, when the weather is milder. fine the sale of our Products to Home Markets, but | We think our friends have overlooked some of the simply to create or extend such markets, and leave | considerations which should govern the choice of a our producers at liberty to choose between them and | day. Congress has decreed that Presidential Electhe Foreign. Our Foreign market would never tors shall be chosen throughout the Union on one and have carried up the prices of Produce to their pres- the same day, designating the day of our Annual ent range, but for the immensely greater market af- | Election for that purpose. This was done clearly forded in and around the factories, mills, forges, in deference to our day of Election, and if we change farnaces, &c. now in operation or going up all over | to an earlier day we cannot hope that Congress will our Country. These afford a certain market for our | change to humor us. We shall therefore be required Farmers; while their European market is mainly to hold two Elections every Presidential year; and derived from the failure of the crops in that quarter | who can desire this? Suppose the State Officers -a calamity which may be expected perhaps once | are chosen on the first Tuesday in October, and one in five years. If we are all Farmers here, we shall party or the other succeeds by less than 5,000 mahave a chance to sell something once in five years; but | jority-who does not realize that the following Presif we make our cloths and wares, our Farmers will | idential struggle will be immensely expensive and have a sure market always, and a double market | corrupt?-that votes will be bought or constrained with high prices when the British crops fail. But and illegal Naturalization or Double Voting be we are always ready to sell under any Tariff, and to abundant? We hope no such change will be made

Our plan would be to hold no State Election in the odd years, but elect a Governor, Senate, and House, every second year, with Sheriffs, Clerks, Surrogates, "To be sure, the people in New-England, near manution. At this Election we would declare voting a Enough said. The principle operates the same in | legal and imperative duty, fining every legal voter Ohio or Iowa as in New-England. Pittsburgh, Syra. a hundredth part of his worldly wealth for neglect to vote unless prevented by severe illness or the Sheriff. And we would adhere to the day now Tariff called into existence or invigorated. People citizens are more universally and naturally at home talk of Manufacturing as though it meant nothing on that day than at any earlier period of the season. If we made any change, it would be of the Town of the Labor of the Country is employed in Manu. Elections to November also, holding them on the alternate years with the State, so as to have the

> The Morning News correspondent at New-Orleans writes:

Slavery exists here in its mildest and most amiable 

There are a good many blacks in New-Orleans that could tell a different story from this, to say nothing of the Slaves recently whipped or starved nearly lages are the creation of Protection or not, it has nothing to do with the great mass of products. There is a surplus of these, which must go to foreign markets, and the price of the whole will always be controlled by the White gentlemen' there dine with negroes, pro-No, again. The price is not controlled by the vided they happen to be wholesale merchants-rich Foreign any more than by the Home Markets. Price and respected; while here the Editor of this paper depends on the relation of Demand to Supply, and a | was blackguarded for weeks in the Herald and sin Domestic demand affects it just as much as a Fo. | ilar papers on a charge of dining at the same public table with Frederick Douglass-a circumstance of Flour, Pork, Beef, &c. were twenty-five per cent. which he was utterly unconscious at the time it

# St. Authory Preaching to the Fish.

they now are. But hear the Journal again:

"Why should the growers of beef and pork be compelled to damage their goods with imperfect salt, and be forbidden, except with heavy penalties, from obtaining pure rock salt made by nature in Turk's Island, where the whole human family are invited to come and get as much as they please without money and without price?"

Answer—Prove to us that pure Salt can only be obtained from Turk's Island, and that "as much as they please" can be had there, and it is established, not that Protection is unsound, but that Salt is not a proper subject of Protection. But we deny all these assumptions. We say that pure Salt may be manufactured here as well as any where; that New-York and other home-made Salt will cure Beef and Pork as well as any other if rightly made and another.

St. Authony Prenching to the Fish.

"One of the most preposerous efforts man ever wickwhere there shall be no poor. For some wise purpose or other, which it is not for us to see through, the Creation of the given in the sign of the run of genius. Some are riliots. Some have tastes but little above the brutes. Others are sensitive, fas iditions of genius. Some are riliots. Some have tastes but little above the brutes. Others are sensitive, fas iditions of genius. Some are riliots. Some have tastes out from the remaining or other, which it is not for us to see through, the Creation of genius. Some are riliots. Some have tastes but little above the brutes. Others are sensitive, fas iditions of genius. Some are riliots. Some have tastes but little above the brutes. Others are sensitive, fas iditions of genius. Some are riliots. Some have tastes out the set of the run of genius. Some are riliots. Some have tastes but little above the brutes. Others are sensitive, fas iditions of genius. Some are riliots. Some have tastes out suffered in a high degree. Some devote whater or abilities they have to the acquisition of property—Others are indifferent to its uses or abuses. Now "the philesopher" who steps in, and atte

tent, and if heard and needed, of the ruin of an ina-yield to his temptations? Who questions that the humblest wood-cutter now in the deepest wilderness of Maine is as happy as the millionaire, whom every fire-bell is alarming, and whom every wind makes tremble for fear of the loss of property? Who doubts that the poorest sewing girl in her garret is as contented, naturally, as the most dashing lady in her grand saloon? [N. Y. Express.

If any pretended 'philosopher' has ever undertaken to 'array the less against the more gifted' or fortunate, we exhort him to read Wednesday's every body turning against Protection, but that we | Express and be ashamed of himself. Envy is a very have beard from it these fifteen years, and expect to base feeling, which inflicts its own punishment; do for fifteen more. The Tariff is never destroyed wherefore we think the poorest sewing girl in her garret' (and there are hundreds of such in our City -The Journal, while admitting that Protection who are destitute of bread and know not how to cheapens the articles protected, and consequently get any but by falling into infamy) ought not to be consoled in her miseries by the reflection that 'the most dashing lady in her grand saloon may be as miserable as herself. On the contrary, we think insists that Protection is inconsistent with an en- she should more fervently pray for a state of things lightened Philanthropy. This objection evinces a in which one class shall not be suffering for want total ignorance of our side of the argument. Time of work and want of food, nor another be misand again have we met it very fully. (See our reply erable in 'grand saloons' or 'trembling' at every to Gerrit Smith expressly on this point, Northern stroke of the 'fire-bell' in apprehension of loss of

As to 'a state of Society in which there shall be works general and not merely local or National ben- no Poor, we never heard it suggested as a possible efit, and showed why it must increase the price of thing; for sickness, paralysis, loss of limbs and or our Agricultural products (not merely their money gans, will always supply objects of benevolence in have these goods made in this Country rather than man or woman ought to be a pauper we do not abundance. But that an athletic, willing, skillful in Europe. The answer to Gerrit Smith continues

"Let me state this result in another shape, which perhaps will come nearer the position and the sympathies of Mr. Smith; The starving English workman says:

"We want bread; bay our cloths and give us grain in return." The friends of the protective policy reply: "It is idle to think of relieving your necessities, as long as out of every ten barrels of Flour we pay for a piece of Cloth, five are taken by the forwarders, shippers and merchants for transportation and profits, two more by your government for duties, and one by your aristocracy and established priesthood in satisfaction of reut and their, staving but two toyou. But we want Cloth, and they staving but two toyou, But we want Cloth, and they staving but two toyou. But we want Cloth, and they staving but two toyou, But we want Cloth, and they staving but two toyou. But we want Cloth, and they staving but two toyou, But we want Cloth, and they staving but two toyou. But we want Cloth, and they staving but two toyou. But we want Cloth, and they staving but two toyou. But we want Cloth, and they staving but two toyou. But we want cloth, and they staving but two toyou. But we want cloth, and they staving but two toyou. But we want cloth, and they staving but t

The Courier & Enquirer concedes that the North To the Editor of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer has as good right to act up to its convictions on Slavery as the South,

with this proviso-that Northern men confine their hostility to Slavery to that which may exist within their own limits, as Southern men as theirs." 'As Southern men do theirs.' No, Sir, they don't.

and that's just where we differ. Those Southern men' who lead public opinion in that quarter are not content with sustaining Slavery within their own limits. Mr. Calhoun's official despatch to Minister King at Paris, setting forth the reasons why the U. States should strenuously oppose the general policy of favoring Emancipation (which he attributed to Great Britain gives you a flat contradiction. The refusal of our Government to recognize the independence of Hayti, and the intrigues now on foot to subject that Republic to Dominican domination confute you. The whole history of the settlement, revolution and annexation of Texas show that the Southern champions of Slavery do not confine their action in behalf of it to "their own limits." The whole affair has been the work of Slaveholding propagandism-an encroachment by Slavery on territory before consecrated to Freedom. So in regard to the Armistad Africans. Your 'proviso' fails. essentially.

The Courier & Enquirer continues:

If in consequence of the efforts of the Abolition or from any other motive, they think it easential to the safety that their slaves should be put under closer su reillance than has heretofore been necessary, they rightfully do so, and we of the North have no right to or attempt to interfere, with such legisla and this for the simple reason that they are acting upon concern of their own, which, under the Constitut no concern of ours.

Precisely so; but if, under these or similar pretexts, the liberty of Northern Freemen is endangered, the case is entirely altered. Every citizen of a Free State, no matter of what color, is constitutionally entitled to all the privileges of a citizen in South Carolina as well as Massachusetts; and if any are kidnapped, imprisoned, sold in the former State, it is the business of the State to which they belong to see them promptly set at liberty and recompensed for their unjust constraint and peril.

Hear the Courier once more: "The Tribune contends that by admitting Texas as late, with the Constitution she offers, the Federal Un The Insuine contents into by admitting lease as a tate, with the Constitution she offers, the Federal Union becomes responsible for her Slavery; and insists, with more discourtesy than we hoped to see in this disassion, that to talk of local concerns' in reference to his question is to "bubble idly as a drunkard in his cussion, that to talk of 'local concerns' in reterence to this question is to "babble idly as a drunkard in his dreams." We do not so regard it. Texas is American soil. She asks to be admitted to the Federal Union.—Shall her people be allowed to frame their own Constitution, or shall the Government of the Union frame and impose one

We deny the general soundness of the positions here taken. The Federal Constitution virtually guarantees to each State which was an original party to that instrument the right to hold Slaves if she sees fit, but is silent as to States then future. The principle here contended for by the Courier was overruled in the settlement of the great Missouri Question, by which it was decided that States thereafter formed out of Territory North of 360 30' should not be permitted to hold Slaves, no matter how strongly they desired to do so. It was then settled and understood that Slavery was to be confined to the existing Slave States and so many as might thereafter be formed out of our then Territory South of 36° 30'. The Annexation of Texas as a Slaveholding region or State, was a plain violation of the spirit and intent of that compromis-

And yet again: there is gross fallacy in the statenent of the question of the Courier. 'Texas' chooses to have Slavery, it is said. What Texas? The 12,-000 white voters who occupy perhaps a hundredth part of the territory claimed as Texas. We deny the right of this handfull to establish slavery as the establish Slavery in any larger portion of that territory than it now actually defiles. Freedom should be regarded by a Christian Republic as the law, to which Slavery is the exception. To make a territory slaveholding, it should at least be proved that slaves had been held there. But by the doctrine here enounced, if the whole white population of Texas were but a hundred souls, all living within sight of Galveston. they would have a right to establish Slavery for a territory large as France, and capable of sustaining

Fifty Millions of People.

And still again: Should the inhabitants of an island of the Pacific sue for admission into our Union, we hold it perfectly proper that we should say to them, Sirs, you must give up cannibalism, or killing prisoners, or selling your women, before we can take you into our Union." There would be nothing unrea sonable or unconstitutional in this.

after oppose the admission of any Northern States may here-people may forbit its existence."

With regard to our National territory as it stood in | bound to provide ! insist on the perfect right of the South to object to any such, on the ground that they diminish their relative power and endanger the safety of their peculiar institutions.' We not only believe this would be right, but we are confident it would be done.

And for the last time hear the Courier: "No matter by whose fault it may be accomplished, we oppose and shall resist to the utmost of our power, the division either of the Whigs or of the Union."

Our sentiments exactly. And the way to prevent such divisions is to talk frankly to each section and warn it not to crowd the other. The Free States must not attempt to constrain the Slave States with regard to their peculiar institutions : and is peculiar in the North. It won't do to put a peaceful coaster to needless trouble and expense in Virginia esuse she hails from New-York, it won't do to sell itizens and legal voters in the Free States at auction in the South because they have dark skins. It won't do to have Virginia and Washington journals ution by which a class of our present legal voters are o be deprived of the Franchiese. Neighbor Courier! speak to those with whom you have probably induence, and bid them if they desire us to respect their Slavery, to pay thorough deference to our

# Slavery in the District.

"We entertain some hopes—faint, we admit— at still hopes, that we shall live to see the day when the ational Capital will be freed from the curse and plague-out of human Slavery. Let the question of the Aboli-on of Slavery in the District of Columbia be continually ectical workings of our "peculiar institution." even ashing ton, its Capital and centre." [Alb. Citizen.

One man may steal a horse with impunity, while another is hung for looking over a hedge. Had the above paragraph originally appeared in The Trabune, we should have expected a lecture from the Citlzen. Originating in The Citizen, we have great pleasure in saving that we rather like it.

party ticket of last year to be served as it was last year.-Hon. Isaac Toucey of Hartford for Gov-VIRGINIA .- A Loco Foco Cancus has nominated

Hon. J. S. PENNYBACKER (formerly M. C. from the Rockingham District) to take the place of Hon. Wm. C. Rives in the U. S. Senate. The Election was to take place on Wednesday. No doubt of Mr.

WILLIAM S. DAMRELL. Esq. has been nominated by the Native Americans as a candidate for the office of Mayor of Boston. Mr. Damrell is a practical printer and the publisher of the Christian Reflector, a Baptist journal. There is hardly timber enough in him for a Mayor, and his nomination is indicative of the weakness of the Native party.

The Loco-Focos of Boston have nominated JOHN T. HEARD for Mayor, and George Savage. James Whiting, John Snelling, Aaron Hobart, Holmes Ammidown, Daniel Taylor, A. W. Thaxter, Jr. and Jeremish Smith for Aldermen. Of course, nobody dreams of their election.

We learn from the Albany Citizen that the Night Train for the West is to be discontinued on and after this day. The Right to Labor.

Sin: The above heading was given to an artiof mine by the Editor of The Tribune, and published in that paper over the signature of Senex a few days since. In commenting on the same, you remark : "If we know ourselves, we are quite as much the friend of the laborer as any reformer in the U. States." Again you say-

"Show us how the laborer or any other class of our fellow-citizens, may be benefited, and we are ready to go all lengths in their service. Your expressions of friendship for the laboring classes are doubtless sincere. So regarding them, and anxious to convince you that something more may be done in the way of Constitutional Amendments, for their benefit, without injury to any other class, instead of sending this letter to the office of The Tribune, I shall direct it to that of the Courier & Enquirer for publication.

To remove all misapprehension I beg to assure you that the writer of this has no ambition to be considered a 'Reformer,' nor has any sympathy with or knowledge of the ultraists or 'National Reformers' in the City of New-York. Permit me to add, that having first seen the light in the interior of this State, gard to the nobler faculties of our race as moral, ra-tional and accountable beings, and capable of makng some advancement in the infant science of our infant Government. The American people will not, if they could, stand still; and one that declines to ride in the train which they travel in, is not wise to ie down on the track before their rapid and ponder-

burne two sessions of the Legislature, I have the falling of a Convention to amend the Constitution, because it now of the number of those made agreeably to its pro-

o most minds is not very obvious; but to mine few hings are plainer. Look at England. With all her thropy; with all her great improvements in agriculture, in mechanical arts, in labor-saving machinery, and the successful use of steam; with all her unrivaled advantages of commerce, and matchless acc mlation of wealth, why is it that, to make a few persons very rich she has actually forced into pauper-English journals, includes about 7,000,000, or one nillions of dellars a year. A similar increase of outperism is witnessed on the Continent. However, we set in our own Empire State? Scarcely can a ma-onter the Capital of New-York during the session of its Legislature, without being met at every entrance by beggars asking for money to buy bread! Large sums are now being expended to erect a new State pressing rebellion among an old, staid and native ion has already been many thousands. When then thought, and still believe, that there are wrongs and evils at the root of this rank, luxuriant growth of Crime, Pauperism and Anti-Rentism, which the good men of all parties should calmly consider and duly investigate.

I do not believe that the columns of the Courier &

Enquirer will be closed against such investigation Is it the part of wisdom to close our eyes, stop our ears, and turn our backs against a state of things that is rapidly changing from bad to worse? There are one hundred thousand free men in this State, who both feel and know that they are wronged, and with elementary law of vast regions which were never yet looked on by a slave. We deny their right to establish Slavery in any layer portion of that terriexpressed by saving: The Constitution and Laws of the State, confer on the owners of capital the legal right to do wrong. This legal right to do wrong is exercised to an extent that fills the land with evil and suffering, which free men should not, and will not endure. The Bible declares that man's " love of money is the root of all evil." It is the mistaken policy of our Constitution and Laws, to foster, rather than restrain, this "love of money," which is so fruitful of wickedness. If a human enactment violates a moral principle—a law of God, and a law of human iny—its influence on society, and its consequence every where must be evil. Every human being that God calls into existence, obviously needs to sup-ply his moral, his intellectual and his physical wants, between the first wail of infancy and the closing of his grave, a sum equal to the whole products of one intellect and one pair of hands. If you, Mr. Editor, believe that a human being needs than this, and his Maker designed that he should have less, are you not the very man to prove the correctness of your principle by first paying back to But hear the Courier:

"If ground be now taken by the Northern States against the admission of Texas, because her people choose to permit slavery to exist, the Southern States may hereafter oppose the admission of any Northern State where after, than is consumed by yourself and your 'house-hold,' for whom, as a part of yourself, you are equally 1820, all this was settled irrevocably by the Missouri
Compromise. And as to accessions of territory, we
naist on the perfect right of the South to object to moral or constitutional right of any man to co sume of the fruits of manual labor, a sum equal to the product of three hands, you are bound to show that the physical and mental wants of an-

other man can be as well provided for by the pro-ducts of one hand as with those of two.

I insist on the soundness of this maxim:—" Where there is a disposition-a will-to do right. God provides a way for men to do right. If a majority of the people really desire so to amend the r Constitution as to prevent one fourth of the inhabitants this State from legally acquiring a sum equal to the products of three hands to one human being, and the South must exhibit equal deference to whatever | the ability so to do. It is the disposition to d errong, and not the inability to do right, that stands in the way of just Constitutional Reform. It is because the natural heart of man is inclined to wicked less that his head is ever contriving ways and means violate, by law, the express commar violate. Lay not up for yourselves Saviour:—"Lay not up for yourselves treasur-upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, ar where thieves break through and steal. dictating to our State an amendment of our Constion, is the difference in the eye of our final Laws as to make them the means by which we bread in the sweat," not of our own, but other men's "faces," or contrive some other plan to eat the fruits of others' labor? Suppose you take from honest seven millions of dollars a year, and continue to do this for the next fifty years. If the rate of interest falls in this country, as it has in Europe, so also will the wages of labor fall, in the same, or a greater ratio. At the end of fifty years the \$100.000,000 must be paid back grain for grain in gold or its equivalent, and \$350,000,000 as a bonus added over and show the amount received. What has honest industry but hard hands and an empty stomach for all this

ours work, or a dollar for 100 cents, and violate no law of his being-no maxim of the Bible. But be cannot give something for nothing, and thus feed and clothe another man in idleness, and not partially de grade himself down toward the brute beast of th eld, while he really inflicts an equal injury on the

As a general principle, all concede that it would CONNECTICUT .- A Loco Foco Convention met at Connecticut.—A Loco-Foco Convention met at be of no advantage to me to have the privilege of New-Haven on Wednesday, and nominated the going to my neighbor's granary, and rob him of party ticket of last year to be served as it was last seventy bushels of wheat a year, under any pretence whatever, because it would beget idleness in me, and all the vices and crimes of which idleness is the prelifiic parent. If it be wrong in principle. and bad policy to tolerate robbery by direct means, can it be right in principle and good policy means, can't be right in principle and it is a great mistake to suppose that, because a poor and needy laboring man gives his consent to part with one-fifth, one-tenth, or one-twentieth of his earnings that have of reafier to his employer, therefore it the shape of profits to his employer, thereforeight to take it from him. It is never right to wrong, and it is always wrong to make a busine of getting something for nothing, and thus violate at once the moral and physical nature of a fellow-being, and the express command of God. "Not to lay up treasures in this world." No man can berick without getting from others more than gives. Subtract all that he consumes in his life time from all that he produces, and the bal-ance in his favor will never be a large sum.— It was doubtless the consideration of this fact, and the moral turpitude of obtaining, under any pretence, what belongs to others, that prompted the divine de-It is easier for a camel to pass through claration :ingdom of Heaven." How few act as though the believed this? Notwithstanding the extreme wick nly one grade above savage cannibalism—just declining to eat our neighbors, while we seize like ti-gers their bread which we do no need, but which to

them, is their life-blood. I do hope, and believe that something more can be done in the way of Consti-tutional reform, to render honesty the practiced pol-icy of my native State. Taking the Bible as our tandard of right and wrong, and that moral sense which our Maker has kindly given us, it is easy to prove that nine tenths of the evils and wrong-doings extant, in the State of New-York, do not transgress

any conventional rule now in force. The eleventh ction of the seventh article of the Constitution, prohibits the sale of lottery tickets in this State. Why is this done? Simply because it is demoraliring to permit one person to acquire the money or property of another for nothing, although the losing party consents to part with it. If all the legal gaming now practiced in the city and State of New York, was strictly forbidden, in like manner, by the There are still quite too many lotteries under other names, for the public good. The chief among these, is that which permits a man to sell a ticket marked with the characters which stand for \$1,000. and then allows him to draw the same ticket back | king the landings and coming through in fourteen and a again, in one year, whether paper, silver, gold or iron, with the addition of one hundred hard day's work, at seventy cents a day. Consider for a mo-ment the enormous bonny we offer for the com-mission of public and private robbery. The man that robbed Livingston & Co.'s Express of \$30. and contributed my full share to the signal and un-broken ascendency of Whig principles for the last twenty years in Western New-York, it is with pain that I see a distinguished Whig Journal so apt to w. York, it is with pain | then the \$60,000 of stolen money will steal \$60,000 | who have speak of him in the most enthusiastic terms. that I see a distinguished Whig Journal so apt to censure the policy by which that ascendency has been achieved, and without which it cannot be maintained. We claim to be the Party of Progress, not merely in works of Internal Improvement, Domesmerely in works of Internal him to take, without leave, the property of others. The only way to check illegal theft is to abolish all legal stealing. A constitutional compact that authorizes one man to take by force of law, through the hunger and other necessities of the poor, an annual sum equal to the entire products of laboring men, must be prepared with its jails and prisons, to

> wit enough to the majority to keep their own, he has favored them with strength enough to retake their own. After all our trials, it will be found utterly impossible to give to one half of the community a um equal to the product of three hands to one per son, and not compel the other moiety to limit all ngition-which never will be satisfied with any thing short of all the good things called into exist ence by their minds and their muscles. This must be secured to them, or an agrarian division of property is inevitable, sooner or later. How this can be done, without infringing on the property, or just rights of any one, with your permission, I will at-tempt to show in another letter. Senex.

punish at least one of the ten laboring men for

taking the fruits of others' toil against law. As yet,

men, must

H. GRERLEY, Esq: Dear Sir-1 wrote the enclosed late No. of that paper there are epithets applied to your Correspondent "Senex," which induce me to alter the direction to your office. The 'how' which the Courier nature and final issue of the malady should be well considered before a remedy is proposed SENEX.

### From Washington.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS ... First Session. Reported Specially for The New-York Tribune.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1845. The Senate did little to day, and remained but hort time in session. Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of

the Treasurer were presented and ordered printed.

Appointment of Standing Committees given to he President of the Senate.
Information on Dancing Rabbit Creek ordered.

Twenty five thousand copies of President's Mes-sage and so much of the documents as relates to Oregon, ordered printed. After some other unimportant business, the Sen-ate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Yesterday's journal read and approved. Mr. Bises of N. C. appeared and took the oath and his seat. Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of

the U. S. Treasurer were presented and ordered printed—100 extra copies for the use of the Depart-Report of the Treasurer for the third and fourth

\$45, ordered printed. The Clerk presented a Report on Engraved

Places—ordered printed.

Mr. G. Davis resumed his speech in favor of giving the printing to the lowest bidder. In addition to the proposal of Jefferson. & Co. which I herewith send you, Mr. Davis submitted another proposition from Jesse E. Dow & Co. offering to do the printing at a reduction of 20 per cent, from the rates of

The year and nays were also ordered on the origifor the appointment of a Public Printer.

eas 129-Nays 62. Mr. McKay of N. C. gave notice of a motion for an inquiry into the printing business of the House, what reductions could be made from former rates,

Mr. BAYLY then nominated Ritchie & Heiss (of Mr. Davis of Ky. nominated Jefferson & Co. Mr. Foot of Vt. nominated Jesse E. Dow & Co. f the U.S. Journal.

On motion of Mr. Brodhead of Pa. Mr. Newton Lane was reappointed Sergeant at Arms.

On motion of Mr. Doughass of Ill. Mr. Whitney of Illinois was appointed Doorkeeper.

For Postmaster to the House there were several candidates. Mr. Bayly of Va. nominated Johnson of Va. the present incumbent; Mr. Bowlin of Mr. Bowlin of Mr. Bowlin of Mr. Doughts, and doubtless will forever stand, unrivaled. We earnestly recommend families, country merchants and the whole public to this very respectable establishment.

Delicious Oolong.—A most delightful black tea called by the Celestials "Oolong," is sold by the Pekin Maker and Hair Cutter. For ilst of Agents, see first page.

Company, 75 Fulton-st at 50 cents per pound, superful to the see first page. A. S. Gammon. The vote stood for Johnson 102; McCormick 71; Brunough 21; Gammon 5—whole umber 199: necessary to a choice 100. So Mr. ohnson, the present incumbent, was reelected by a

majority of A report from the Clerk on Contingent Expenses was presented and ordered printed.

The House then adjourned.

There was quite a fall of snow to-day, in and

around this city.

# By Telegraph.

Washington Dec. 3, 2 P. M. A resolution calling for information relating to latins arising under Dancing Rabbit Treaty was Mr. ALLEN's motion to print 25,000 copies of the

President's Message and the accompanying documents relating to Oregon, was adopted Mr. SPETORT offered a resolution relative to outlding a Fort on Ship Island, in the Mississippi River. Senate adjourned early. HOUSE OF REPRESENTAVIVES

A communication from the Treasury Department

Mr. Davis, who was entitled to the floor on the subject of appointing a Printer, spoke at length and in reply to Mr. Bayly's remarks of yesterday. He attacked Mr. B. for his inconsistency, and was very severe upon, the Editor of the Union. He read an offer from Jesse E. Dow & Co. to do the printing of

Mr. BAYLY replied at length; defended himself and his friend, (Mr. Ritchie,) and offered an amendment to his own motion, raising a Committee to inmire and report as to the best method for doing the previous question was called and sustained

ayes and mays now taking. Mr. Bayly's resolution Nothing of importance done before the adjourn-

MRS. VAN VALKENBURGH SENTENCED.—The trial of Mrs. Van Valkenburgh, in Fulton Co. N. Y. for the murder of her husband by poisonin in March last has at length come to a close. From the nature of the eridence it was clearly established that her husband's death had been occasioned by arenic—a quantity of which she was proved to have purchased a short time before deceased was taken ill. In accordance with these facts the Jury on Saturday returned into Court with a verduct of Guilty, and sentence of death was immediately bassed upon the wretched woman by Judge William. The day appointed for the execution is the 24th of next January.

The Courier says that in 1843, just before the Whig Common Council went out of office, they appointed James T. M. Bleakley as clerk in the Lower Police Ofnce, but the Loco Focus wishing the office for some one of their own party, refused to acknowledge him as a of their own party, refused to acknowledge and as a circle, and what was worse, refused to pay his salary—
cierk, and what was worse, refused to pay his salary—
when the first quarter fell due, Mr. Bleakley brought his action and recovered but it was carried from court to court and only terminated finally a few days since, by court, and only terminated finally a few days since, by the decision that he was entitled to the office and its emolities. The Tribune is right, however, in that if the time back is advanced the operative must lose the uments. Finding that it was likely to be a loosing game, they paid him up all his arrears a short time back,

half hours. She encountered ice nearly all the way from | cut de day's Albany to this City, and would probably but for the present change in the weather, have been the last Boat

The first concert of 'Master Burke' since oo at Rochester. New York, can let out this his return from his European studies takes place this evening. We have not yet had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Burke since the completion of his studies, but those We well remember the deep impression his youthful genius made upon us, and we have little doubt that his ripened powers, developed under De Beriot, the greatest master in the world, are calculated to astonish and de light us.

We learn from the correspondence of a Philadelphia paper that 'a committee have already completed the preliminary arrangements for giving a concert to visits them, or a kind word ever cheers them. We

plain and important duties, taught in the Christian religion: and in transmitting the inalienable rights of man. There was no hope of a remedy for these evils through any Legislative amendments.

This inequality, however, will grow less and legally will equal that unless the forms of law. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. There can the fact, I believe, is conceded by all that in all civilized nations, both paupers and criminals are increasing faster than population. The reason of this to most minds is not very obvious; but to mine few large means and refined taste, but who has since died, and his widow is now constrained to offer them for sale for the purpose of realizing some portion of the money which they cost.

Seldom has there been suffered a more completely miserable day than yesterday. Those who had pletely miserable day than yesterday. Those who had the demagogues who assail with their vituperative than the messives. which they cost.

their food, raiment, houses and other comforts, to the average half allowance of what one haad produces for one immortal being. There is that within the latter class, derived from their Maker—a consciousness of wrong, and of ability to better their drawn of the composition of th good dinners and good appetites had reason for Thanks- tongues, every thing better than themselves. dreary enough. There was really consolation in the idea that Thanksgiving comes but once a year.

The Ladies' Fair at the Minerva Rooms continues in profitable and brilliant session, although it is has been committed. The Albany Eccuing Journal of FIRES.—A large stable belonging to Mr. McBride not exactly what might be called 'Fiur' weather. and situated in Fortieth-street between Fifth and Sixth- | ago, |

Another alarm was given about an bour later, in the communication, as you will see, for the C. & E. In a Fourth District, but the fire was extingutished, we learn.

asks for, will be attended to in due season. The origin, 33 cents and a third, or three tickets for a dollar. At the These concerts are generally given by virtue st, who are at no expense except as to the accessories-their own ndividual exertions being the principal attraction. The question, then, is whether the performances of the Sacred Music Society-requiring the combined exertions of two or three hundred gentlemen and ladies, the expenditure of much time and labor in studying and renearsal-the employment of four or five leading professional artists, the engagement of a large and ex-Orchestra, and all other accessories in proportion-are not as valuable and ought not to be held as high as those of any single artist, however eminent? Shall the Sacred Music Society-which we all regard as the grand conservator and academy of Sacred Music among us-sink its performances to the second-rate grade, and take rank with the Hydrargos the Electric Steam-Engine and the nimitable Congo Melodists + We leave this question to the consideration of the Officers and Members of the Sacred Music Society.

In another view of the case let us see whether the production, in first rate style, of an Oratorio can be afforded quarters of 1844, and the first and second quarters of at the low price, for tickets. The Tabernacle will not seat but 2500 persons, and there are rarely more than 2000 actually paying auditors. Suppose, for instance, we estimate the audience at the last Oratorio at this figure. We should then have as the amount of receipts

g himself and Rent of rehearsal-room and sundries.

Mr. Bayly of Va. replied, defending himself and his positions from the attacks of Mr. Davis. I shall give a sketch of the speeches in the letter by the morning mail.

Mr. McConnell of Alabama called for the preview of the speeches in the letter by the morning mail.

Mr. McConnell of Alabama called for the preview of the speeches in the preview of the speeches in the speeches in the preview of the speeches in th ent to be had, (and an institution like the Sacred Music Mr. Schenck of Ohio called for the yeas and nays | Society ought always to have the best, at all hazards,) ordered. Yeas so—Nays 115. So the amendment cost much more than we have stated, and we can at once for Mr. Davis was lost. has been paid \$500. In a full performance, too, the Orchestra would exceed our figures-so that, on the whole, there would in fact be constant danger that the Tabernacle full (to say nothing of the risk of its not being full) would not pay the actual expenses of occasion.

> FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEA-Very superior Golong 4s. extra fine do 6s, Young Hyson, superb articles, 4s, 5s and 6s, at the wholesale and retail stores of the Canton Tea Com-

> sample of it with tea for which they are now paying 75' cents and a dollar per pound. It is quite important to know where you can get better tea at four shillings than

Me have drank this delightful Tea, and if we live to visit New York, we will drink it again; and what is more, we will bring a chest of it home with us for ourself and neighbors. We have frequently paid one dollar a pound for black tea, but we never before obtained any thing equal to this. We used to be very fond of wine, but hereafter let our drink be the delicious Oolong sold by the Pekin Tea Company at the very reasonable price of fifty cents per pound.

We drink Green Tea, and for many years have been paying one dollar per pound for it. But, thans to the Pekin Tea Company, we now get a better tea from them at 15 cents per pound. We drink one pound per week, by which we are now saving thirteen dollars per year, and enjoying better tea in the bargain. Commend us to the Pekin Tea Company, say we. [Mirror.]

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT CARINET FURNITURE.—We are requested to call the attention of citizens and strangers to Jacob S. Platt's extensive sale of fashionable and elegant new Cabinet Furniture, the stock of a manufacturer and dealer closing the business, preparatory to leaving the city. The stock comprises a full assortment of Parlor, Hall, and Chamber Furniture, of Rosewood, Mahogany and Eisek Walnut, accient and modern styles. The sale will commence this day at 10 o'clock, at the large Ware-rooms, No. 445 Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets, where the catalogues are now ready. the House at 20 per cent. less than the printers of ture, of Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut, accient P

GEN. Tom THUMB FROM ENGLAND .- Our readers will see, from the advertisement, that this gentleman of boundless fame may be seen at the Minerva Rooms, on Broadway, to-day and to-morrow. We trust that the General will be greeted by thousands of ladies and gentlemen, as he most richly deserves.

richly deserves.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The Scotch Giant and Giantesshold another Grand Levee to-day at the Museum, in royal Highland Costume. They can be seen until 10 P. M. Also the living Orang Outang. A splendid performance will be given at 7 P. M. by Winchell, Mertfield, Dissolving Views, Whitlock and Miss Deering, dansense.

ORIGINAL ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS. - Palmo's House —These eminent Minarcels, who have so long and successfully cnarmed us at Palmo's Opera House, comprising Germon, Stanwood, Harrington, &c. are now on the eve of their departure for Europe, and this evening they give their valedictory Concert. The simple notification will rally round them througs of personal freinds, and every admirer of their chaste delineation of the Ethiopian characteristics.

there:

"The board of the girls is jobbed out by the factory uments. Finding that it was likely to be a loosing game, they paid him up all his arrears a short time back, together with nearly trefer handred dollars of costs, together with nearly trefer handred dollars of costs, which the obstinacy of the Loco-Focos saddled on taxpayers.

RIVER NAVIGATION.—The steamer Columbia arrived at the dock yesterday morning at half past 5, loading down with freight and passengers from Albany, which City she left at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, making the landings and coming through in fourteen and a half hours. She encountered ice nearly all the way from the landings and coming through in fourteen and a half hours. She encountered ice nearly all the way from

BEAUTIES OF THE TARIFF .- We have had many

delightful pictures of Lowell, the brag spot of the Boston Cotton Manufactories, but the New-York Morning News gives the following new account of the condition of the female operatives employed

the New-York News. There is no person living in this city, that does not know that what is there said is absolutely false; and it ill becomes papers in New. ell factory system," which is paradise itself, com-pared with the miserable, half-paid and half-fed and over-worked female seamstresses, who inhabit the garrets and cellars in the back streets and close al-Mr. Pattison, the able and distinguished Editor of the Anglo-American, a devoted friend to art and artists, and one of the best musical critics in the country. All the artists in the City have volunteered, and the occasion will be a splendid one. It will probably take place on the 16th inst.'

Five Pictures — Some fifty or givey regular fine.

Visits them, or a kind word ever cheers them. We shall endeavor in a few days, to collect some facts in relation to the wages, board and condition of our factory operatives. It is well known that the price of board has been raised by the corporations in this city, within a few weeks, and they have not reduced the wages of the females in consequence. Should the editor of the News or the Times come to Lowell and visit our pulls and the bearding bears. FINE PICTURES.—Some fifty or sixty really fine and visit our mills and the boarding-houses, and ill paintings, copies and originals, will be sold to-morrow utter such slanders in regard to our female popula-

12 We clipped the above from the Boston Times

of this morning. It is extracted from an article in

THE NEW BERLIN WILL CASE.—The New-York papers have gotten a very erroneous and injurious account of this complicated transaction. From recent examinations into the matter, it is pretty/clear that no forgery

"The late SIDNEY SMITH, who died more than a year to left upwords of \$100,000 by a Will executed two three years previously, when he was d parting for trope, in trust for a sister, (Mrs. Levi Harris) and a Europe, in trust for a sister, (Mrs. Levi Harris.) and a nephew. Mr. Clark, his partner, was one of the Execu-

Another alarm was given about an oour sate, it does fourth District, but the fire was extinguished, we learn with little injury.

Sacred Music and Oratorios.—The price of tickets at the Oratorio of St. Paul, we believe, was about 33 cents and a third, or three tickets for a dollar. At the two last performances of the Sacred Music Society, also, the tickets were reduced to 50 cents. Now we have something to say about this, which we think the true interests of Music in New-York require should be taken into serious consideration. There are two classes of public entertainments recognized in New-York—to the first the regular and invariable price has been a dollar. These concerts are generally given by virtue-st, who are papers, Sc. of his deceased brother in law. The letter and draft were submitted to the Cashier and Teller of the Bank of Chenango, and to several Merchants, all of whom are familiarly acquainted with Mr. Smith's hand-writing, and who entertain no doubt of its being a genu-

ber of Students in this institution, according to the Catalogue just received is—First Class 33, Second Class 54, Third Class 54; total 146. The Seminary is under the

Old School) Presbyterian Church. THE CONSTITUTION.—We have received the first number published in Baltimore of the Constitution, removed to that city from Washington. We suppose the

subscribers will all Stand by the Constitution. subscribers will all Stand by the Continuon."

THE EXPRESS ROBBERT - Farther Arrests - The officer who went Westward in pursuited Kingsley, suspected of being concerned in the late Express robbert at Rochester, arrested three persons on board the steamer Great Western, on Saturday, one answering the description given of Kingsley, the other two being his companious. They were sent on to Rochester for examination.

An officer in search of those suspected of being is plicated in the Express robbery, brought down from Cl. is

an officer in search of those suspected of being 1 pair cated in the Express rebbery, brought down from Cl. se-land on Saturday one who, upon examination at Roches-ter, proved to be entirely innocent of the charge. The man's name is not therrington, nor does he resemble by any means the person whom our officers are in searc

Buffalo Co FIRE IN PETERSHURG, VA .- We learn from the Petersburg intelligencer that on Saturday morning last, the Tobacco Factory of Messrs, Orr, Dunn & Hill, and al-so the Factory of Osborne & Bragg, with all their stock, were destroyed by fire. The large dwelling of Edmod Osborne, Esq., and some twenty other houses, were de-

Ly A magnificent gray Eagle, measuring six feet For A magnitudent gray Eagle, measuring six icen from the tip of each win, was captured near Van Wie's Point Monday. It was a noble bird, and sufficiently felt its importance, as those who ventured too near it could feelingly assert. [Albany Adas. For Winter opened on Tuosday with a slight

taste of sleighing. The rain left a remnant of ice, upon which sleighs of all kinds slipped a to the merry tingle of a thousand bells. FF Knox, of 110 Fulion-st. has a fine assortment of Ladies' Muffs. We advise those that are in want of such to give bim a call. As for his Hats and Winter Caps, they

are such that every person needs this cold weather. He sells cheap. (2) The vete stood for Ritchie & Heiss 123, Dow & pany, 163 Greenwich-st. near the corner of Cortland-st. and THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE ARE.—The investor, o. 69, Gales & Seaton 4, Jefferson & Co. 2—Total
38. Necessary to a choice 100.
On motion of Mr. Brodhead of Pa. Mr. Newton
On motion of Mr. Brodhead of Pa. Mr. Newton

> that price. Our readers would do well to compare a sample of it with tea for which they are now paying 75: try Newspaper Advertising Agency, in this building .- Entrance at the Coat. Organ

> you have all along been using at a cost of six shillings per P CHARITABLE PERSONS wishing to procure Christpound. We copy the following from the Brantford mas Gifts for the Poor, are informed that a large assert ment of comfortable ready-made Garments, at crircully A DELICIOUS BLACK TEA AT 50 CENTS PER POUND,- low prices, may be obtained at 275 Bleecker-st, and by be-

TE BEERMAN'S ORIGINAL GENUINE PULMONIC SYSTEM or the cure of Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. This extraor-dinary medicine is universally conceded to be one of the greatest discoveries of the age, and is now daily employed and recommended by the most eminent physicians. Its wide-spread celebrity has called forth some of those base at tempts at imitation, to which the desperate will, in viola-tion of all right, frequently resort, protected, in their gross endeavors at imposition, by their reckless and irresponsible character.

character.

Particular caution should therefore be taken, in every in stance, to get the Syrup genuine. As there is but one great runedy of this kind, the Proprietor deems it his imperative duty thus plainly to put the public on their guard against purchasing any but the Original Genuine Pulmonic Syrup, prepared and sold, in this city, only at his old established office, No. 49! Cortland-st. on the South side, one door below the corner of Greenwichest. (2) n22 ff

k CO., 5 Ledger Building, Third-et, who receive sub ers, and have single copies for sale daily at 1 o'clk. ds im